

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS**

The procedures for developing Fire Management Plans and an outline of the contents are found in this section.

### **GENERAL**

Director's Order #18, section 5.2.a., states, "Every park area with burnable vegetation must have a fire management plan approved by the Superintendent." The overall resource management objectives for an NPS unit must guide Fire Management Plans. The resource management objectives will determine whether, and how, fire will be managed. The activities covered by the Fire Management Plan will be given due consideration in balance with other NPS unit management activities. Fire Management Plans must directly relate to the Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plans and help achieve resource management objectives. Fire Management Plans should be coordinated with the public, neighboring land owners, and land management agencies.

The FMP will incorporate a programmatic approach to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) that covers all activities described in the fire management plan. This will reduce the need for NEPA documents for individual projects addressed in the FMP. Additional NEPA (Environmental Assessments (EAs) or Categorical Exclusions (CEs) for specific burns) would need to be done only if external controversial issues arise. Park superintendents will address issues internal to the park unit.

The superintendent is responsible for assuring policy compliance and the technical and operational soundness of a fire management plan before he or she approves it. In doing so, he or she should seek the review and advice of the regional staff. The NPS unit will provide a digital copy of the approved Fire Management Plan and all subsequent amendments to the Fire Management Program Center (National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), Boise, Idaho). Each affected NPS unit is required to review and update their fire management plan annually. An annual review is essential to ensure that the Fire Management Plan continues to conform to current laws, objectives, procedures and strategies. A plan revision, and NEPA compliance review, is required every five years.

Fire Management Plans are written to be understood and carried out by the NPS unit staff. These plans are operational in nature. The plans are public documents. Extensive supporting information referenced in the FMP, may be located elsewhere (i.e., in an appendix or addendum).

## **OUTLINE FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS**

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. State the reasons for developing this plan, including the requirement that all areas with vegetation capable of sustaining fire will develop a Fire Management Plan (DO-18).
- B. Summarize the collaborative processes used to develop the underlying land management plan direction and the fire management plan, as well as additional collaborative opportunities that are available as the fire management plan is implemented.
- C. State that the plan will implement fire management policies and help achieve resource management and fire management goals as defined in: (1) Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review; (2) Managing Impacts of Wildfires on Communities and the Environment, and Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire Adapted Ecosystems – A Cohesive Strategy (USDOJ/USDA); and (3) A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan.
- D. State that the plan meets National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements, and provide a brief description of the compliance actions.
- E. Cite authorities for implementing this plan (See DO-18 for list of authorities).

## **II. RELATIONSHIP TO LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND FIRE POLICY**

This section identifies for fire managers in broad programmatic terms the direction found in land and resource management planning documents, including General Management Plans and Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plans, specifying goals, objectives, and desired future condition as they pertain to fire management activities.

- A. Reference NPS Management Policies concerning fire management, including relevant statements from Management Policies such as: "the presence or absence of natural fires within a given ecosystem is recognized as a potent factor....".
- B. Relate this plan to the enabling legislation and the purpose of the NPS unit.
  - 1. Explain why the unit was established.
  - 2. Briefly summarize the significant resources and values of the unit.
- C. Describe the Park-wide desired conditions, and state the goals and objectives of the unit's General Management Plan (GMP) as they pertain to fire management.
- D. State the objectives of the NPS unit's Cultural and Natural Resource Management Plan as they pertain to fire management. Quote the pertinent objectives from the Resource Management Plan (RMP).
- E. State how the Fire Management Plan will help meet these objectives of the GMP and Resource Management Plans.

### **III. WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

- A. General Management Considerations.

Briefly describe in general how wildland fire will be managed, and identify any area-wide considerations, such as interagency partnerships, regional strategies, collaborators and collaborative processes to be incorporated in fire management strategies. The core principles of the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, including collaboration, priority setting, and accountability, should be considered.

- B. Wildland Fire Management Goals.

Develop and list the wildland fire management goals. These goals provide the programmatic direction for the wildland fire program. The goals should be stated within the context of the approved land and resource management plan direction. Ideally, goals should be found in the General Management Plan, or Cultural and Resource Management Plans. This section describes how the Fire Management Plan will safely and effectively contribute to achieving the goals in the approved land and resource management plan.

List the unit's fire management goals. These goals should be programmatic in nature, such as:

- (Example only): "Firefighter safety is the highest priority of every fire management activity."
- (Example only): "Suppress all unwanted and undesirable wildland fires regardless of ignition source to protect the public, private property, natural, cultural and historic resources of the unit."
- (Example only): "Use wildland and prescribed fire where and when appropriate as a tool to meet resource objectives within the unit."
- See Director's Order 18, Section 4.4,a-1, for other objectives.

Discuss how these goals contribute to accomplishing regional or national strategic plans such as the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, and National Park Service Strategic Plan, as well as wildland fire policy. Fire program goals reflect Federal fire policy, the core principles and goals of the Comprehensive Strategy, and Cohesive Strategy where supported by land and resource management plans.

C. Wildland Fire Management Options.

This section displays the scope of wildland fire management program elements that will be implemented within the administrative unit and further developed through the Fire Management Plan. It should include a brief and defensible rationale for all wildland fire management components that are to be implemented.

Discuss the range of wildland fire management options to be applied, and how they relate to land and resource plan direction.

- Wildland Fire Suppression
- Prescribed Fire
- Wildland Fire Use
- Non-Fire Applications

D. Description of Wildland Fire Management Strategies by Fire Management Unit.

Identification of Fire Management Units (FMUs) is the cornerstone for planning the management of the wildland fire program. This section must tie directly to the decisions made in the land and resource management planning process by management area, aggregated into FMUs.

A Fire Management Unit is any land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values-to-be-protected, political boundaries, fuel types, or major fire regime groups, etc., that sets it apart from management characteristics of an adjacent unit. The development of FMUs should avoid redundancy. Each FMU should be unique as evidenced by management strategies, objectives, and attributes. Management goals and objectives found in land and resource management planning are factors to be considered in developing strategies. FMUs may have dominant management objectives, such as wildland urban interface protection issues, and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives. The number of FMUs should be kept to the minimum.

1. FMU Identifier. Delineate FMUs on a map. Include or cite data source, format, and location for use in WFIP and/or WFSa development or other future management needs. This list can be included in the Appendix. Whenever possible, FMUs should be generated and/or stored as GIS-compatible data and be appropriately documented to NPS metadata standards. Park units without local GIS capability should draw upon regional resources.
  - a. Discuss physical and biotic characteristics of administrative unit (vegetation, soil, aquatic resources, air, wildlife, cultural and historical resources, T&E species, and real property). Overlay such features with FMU data in GIS-generated maps.
  - b. Strategic and measurable fire management objectives that are specific to FMU. Identify and map locations associated with these objectives, when possible.
    - (Example only): 95% or higher of all unplanned and unwanted wildland fires are controlled during initial attack (48 hours or 100 acres).
    - (Example only): 5 percent of high priority condition class 3 acres are moved to a better condition within 2 years.
    - (Example only): 100 percent of all prescribed burns are conducted consistent with all Federal, State, Tribal, and local smoke management requirements.

- c. Management considerations or criteria affecting operational implementation. Discuss constraints or decision criteria that will influence fire management activities within the FMU. These may include, but are not limited to, the following examples:
  - (Example only): Ensure that air quality requirements are considered in developing implementation plans.
  - (Example only): No unacceptable impact to cultural resources or T&E species.
  - (Example only): Ensure socio-political economic impacts, including wildland urban interface (WUI), are considered in developing implementation plans.
- d. Discuss the historic role of fire. Discuss fire ecology and fire history of the park ecosystem, including determination of natural fire cycle, suppression history and other land use activities that have affected fire management.
- e. Discuss the specifics of the wildland fire management situation for the FMU, including, but not limited to:
  - 1) Historical weather analysis.
  - 2) Fire season.
  - 3) Fuel characteristics in relation to fire behavior; discuss any changes in fuel characteristics during fire season due to drying, phenology, etc.
  - 4) Fire regime alteration. Delineate historic fire regime groups and their current condition class as low, moderate, or high risk to loss of key components that define them. (For further information see "Coarse-Scale Spatial Data for Wildland Fire and Fuel Management", GTR-RMRS-87.)
  - 5) Control problems and dominant topographic features.

- 6) Describe other elements of the fire environment affecting management. Describe values to be protected, managed, or at risk; such as wildland urban interface considerations, adjacent landowners and agencies, Class I airsheds, etc. This description should be brief and focused on park characteristics that relate directly to fire management. Reference more extensive descriptions of the unit's natural environment that exist in other documents.

#### IV. WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Each Fire Management Plan is comprised of the following wildland fire management components that define the wildland fire program. Each of these components should be addressed in detail as it relates to the wildland fire management program (described in Section III). They should be addressed as needed either in this section, or a reference should be cited as to where this type of information can be found.

##### A. General Implementation Procedures.

Implementation of wildland fire management components must be consistent with fire management capabilities and should consider the current and predicted conditions affecting fire behavior. *Preplanned decisions* based on historical fire behavior indices should be considered to most efficiently aid in *Stage I* decisions requiring appropriate management response.

Fire managers will use these strategies for expediting the decision-making process when determining whether to respond to an initial action as an emergency or if wildland fire ignition will be used for resource benefit.

##### Defining Implementation Procedures.

State that a Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) will be initiated for all wildland fires. Determine who will be responsible for completing the Stage I: Initial Fire Assessment that provides the decision framework for selecting the appropriate management response. Operational management decisions are described in the WFIP. Specific WFIP requirements are outlined in Chapter 4 of the Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide, hereafter referred to as the Implementation Guide.

The Stage I: Initial Fire Assessment includes the Fire Situation and the Decision Criteria Checklist. In FMU development programmatic decision criteria should be listed in support of FMU fire management strategies (Section III, 1c). The decision criteria used in Stage I implementation should be based upon the criteria used in

FMU development. The Stage I analysis documents the current and predicted situation, documents all appropriate administrative information, and aids managers by providing them with decision criteria to make the initial decision whether to manage the fire for resource benefits or to take suppression action.

Where the FMU development determines suppression is the only appropriate response, the requirement for a decision checklist as part of the Stage I analysis is considered to be met. Subsequently, the Stage I analysis may often be satisfied at the programmatic level in the FMP through determinations made by combinations of values to be protected and/or fire behavior thresholds.

In FMUs where a full range of responses is available, in addition to this checklist, identify here other significant management criteria that should be considered in the decision process. Only the most complex fire being managed for resource benefits requires completion of all stages of a WFIP.

- B. Wildland Fire Suppression. Describe the following elements related to wildland fire suppression as appropriate.
1. Describe the range of potential fire behavior.
  2. Preparedness Actions.
    - a. Describe fire prevention activities, community education, community risk assessment, and other community assistance activities. Explain briefly the overall wildland fire prevention and community education and assistance programs for the Park.
    - b. Identify annual training activities needed by fire staff (e.g. annual safety refresher, qualifications and needs assessments, etc.).
    - c. Describe the work needed annually to ensure the fire readiness of equipment and supplies.
    - d. Fire weather and fire danger.
      - 1) Weather stations.

Provide weather station catalog information and the fuel model used for identifying thresholds. Briefly explain how each station's catalog was developed. Weather station catalog information can be included in the appendix.

2) NFDRS.

Select an index or indices for trend monitoring. Identify the means, extremes, and percentiles for the index or indices for comparison. Describe weather and National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) thresholds for the full range of fire management activities as they relate to historical large fire occurrence. Describe the thresholds determined by Palmer Drought Indices, METAFIRE, KBDI, ERC, BI, FIRES, preparedness levels, and so forth.

Fire danger thresholds are a key element, as they drive almost all fire management actions on the ground. Discuss the process for developing thresholds used for prevention, initial response, large fire actions, and prescribed fire activities. Include any charts used in the decision-making process. Explain the process for communicating fire danger information to field personnel.

e. Describe step-up staffing plan.

- Describe each preparedness level based on staffing classes substantiated by NFDRS indexes
- Describe all actions planned and authorized at each level (includes discussions of preparedness, prevention, detection, information and education)
- For actions taken at each preparedness level, identify and describe the funding source and authority used to implement the actions

3. Explain the pre-attack plan (see RM-18, Chapter 7, Exhibit 3).

4. Initial Attack.

Initial attack is an aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected. This strategy is applied as either the only available response, when fire management plans have not been completed, or as the result of Stage I analysis under the appropriate management response process.

a. Information used to set initial attack priorities.

List of information sources for setting suppression priorities: wildland urban interface, timber type and vegetation maps, wildlife habitat, archaeological

sites, fuel maps, smoke/air quality impact models, sensitive natural resources (e.g., riparian areas). Include preplanned dispatch strategies.

- b. Criteria for the appropriate initial attack response consistent with GMP/RMP objectives.

Determine and document the criteria that should be used to define the intensity of response warranted based on the conditions and the effects.

- c. Confinement as an initial attack suppression strategy.

State that a confinement strategy may be implemented as the initial attack action as long as it is not used to meet resource objectives. Confinement is selected in lieu of wildland fire use to maximize firefighter safety, minimize suppression costs, minimize cost + loss in low valued and commodity resource areas, and to maximize availability of critical suppression and management resources during periods of high fire danger associated with fire in highly valued resource areas.

State that confinement can also be a strategic selection through the WFSA process when the fire is expected to exceed initial attack capability or planned management capability. When confinement is selected as the initial action, the same management process applies as for wildland fire use decisions. A long-term implementation plan is needed to guide the implementation of the confinement strategy. The WFIP prepared in stages, meets this requirement.

- d. Typical fire response times on unit by resource type and time of year of fire danger.
- e. Restrictions and special concerns by management area.

Summarize and reference limitations on equipment use, aircraft use, chemical fire retardant, tracked equipment, plows, and fireline explosives. List "delegated authority" responsibilities for restricted use exemptions.

- f. Include such issues as tribal relationships, local government issues, the hiring of local people, recycling, local issues in implementing firefighter R&R, etc.

5. Extended Attack and Large Fire Suppression.

- a. Determine extended attack needs.
- b. Implementation plan requirements – WFSA development.
- c. Complexity decision process for incident management transition. Define criteria for the need to transition from initial attack to extended attack, and from extended attack to Type I or Type II incident management.
- d. Unit example of “Delegation of Authority” for Incident Commander.

6. Exceeding existing WFIP – selecting a new strategy.

Explain the conditions that cause an existing WFIP to be exceeded. For example, this may occur when wildland fires cannot be controlled during the initial suppression response action or where the appropriate management response has not been successful. These may also be prescribed fires where the implemented prescribed fire is unsuccessful. The Wildland Fire Situation Analysis is initiated at this stage. (Note special provisions applicable to wildland fire use on page 50, Chapter 4, Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Guide.)

7. State the requirement for minimum impact suppression tactics as the policy for all fire management activities on NPS lands. Describe specific minimum impact suppression guidelines for this NPS unit (summarize here and include full guidelines and details in appendix or addendum).
8. Describe short and long-term rehabilitation guidelines and procedures (include details in appendix or addendum if extensive). These apply to all fire management activities.
9. Detail the completion and tracking of records and reports. Include a list of required reporting and the title of the position responsible for their completion. GPS/GIS data should be the norm for recording location data, whenever practical.

C. Wildland Fire Use.

Wildland fire use must be based soundly on management objectives (public and firefighter safety, cultural and natural resource objectives, etc.) and may include the full range of fire management strategies on a fire’s entire perimeter.

1. Describe the objectives of wildland fire use and how they relate to land and resource management direction. Include discussion on collaborative planning, decision making, and implementation processes.
2. State what parameters will be used to make informed management decisions for wildland fire use. Include specific criteria that would be used to make a decision on wildland fire use during the WFIP process such as time of year, position of ignition within the FMU, ERC/BI index, etc. The standards for the frequency of monitoring these factors should also be stated. Also include special considerations and risk assessment. Define the park's weather monitoring capability and network, including applicable cooperators (list all NPS and other organization weather stations, locations, applicable fuel models, etc.) that will be used in decision-making.
3. Describe all pre-planned wildland fire use implementation procedures. Include all annual pre-season and fire season activities necessary to prepare for, and implement, the wildland fire use program, such as interagency agreements, permits, compilation of weather/severity data, training needs, etc. Where possible, clearly identify all pre-planned actions (see Decision Criteria checklist, Short-term Implementation Actions, Implementation Guide, Chapter 4, Section C-2) and physically display pre-planned Maximum Manageable Areas (MMAs) at the FMU planning-level scale.
4. Provide a general description for all wildland fire use implementation procedures that are not pre-planned.
  - a. Include procedures for periodic assessment of wildland fire use applications (see Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide).
  - b. Include outlines and requirements for the preparation of wildland fire implementation plans, other project level plans, and documentation (e.g. Wildland Fire Implementation Plan, Wildland Fire Situation Analysis) (see Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide).
5. Describe potential impacts of the plan implementation, both on and off site. Include environmental, social, and economic impacts, and discussion of any negative impacts and how they may be mitigated.
6. Identify the staff positions that must be present to implement and manage the wildland fire use program including names of qualified FUMA, RXFA and other management personnel. Identify the staff positions responsible for initiating and implementing steps in the decision process necessary to support the appropriate

management response. Identify key resource draw down levels that will preclude wildland fire use implementation. State the relationship of wildland fire use implementation to the park's step-up staffing plan (see Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide Chapter 4, Section C-1, Decision Criteria Checklist Initial Go/No Go Checklist).

7. Include provisions for public information and interpretation of the wildland fire use program. Develop a list of key agency, interagency, state and congressional delegation contacts for inclusion in each WFIP at the Stage III level.
8. Develop a standard outline of contents for a permanent project record for each wildland fire use application. Include as a minimum:
  - a. Approved planning document that guided management actions (e.g. Wildland Fire Implementation Plan, WFSA). Include all amendments and revisions.
  - b. Monitoring reports and summaries of findings, along with a summary of all monitoring activities including a monitoring schedule (level 1 and 2 monitoring).
  - c. Revalidation and certification documents.
  - d. Funding codes and cost accounting.
  - e. Project maps. Permanently map and archive all fires greater than 100 acres, using GIS whenever possible. Park units without local access to GIS should draw upon regional resources.
  - f. Other information as appropriate for the situation such as photo points.
  - g. Explain the funding/fiscal tracking of costs associated with wildland fire.

D. Prescribed Fire.

1. Planning and Documentation

- a. Describe annual activities to prepare for and implement the program (do not include copies of specific prescribed fire unit burn plans). Include discussion on collaborative processes in planning, priority setting, and implementation.
- b. Relate the long-term prescribed fire strategy for each relevant Fire Management Unit, and display planned burn units by fire regime group and condition class.
- c. Identify numbers and kinds of qualified personnel necessary to plan and execute the proposed annual prescribed fire program.
- d. Define the weather, fire behavior and fire effects monitoring associated with prescribed fire applications. Include both short term and long-term effectiveness monitoring objectives, and any issues or concerns identified in related NEPA documents. Verify and monitor for the measurable objectives identified for prescribed fire, (see Section III, C, "Description of Fire Management Units"). Emphasize protocols and criteria needed to determine if objectives have been met. The full monitoring plan should be included as an appendix or addendum.
- e. Provide format for critiques of prescribed fire projects.
- f. Describe reporting and documentation requirements for accomplishments and escaped fires.
- g. Develop historic fuel treatment map of past activities that effect planned actions.
- h. Explain the local prescribed fire burn plan requirements and include a copy of the burn plan the Unit uses in the appendix. A description of the required prescribed burn plan elements can be found in Chapter 10, RM-18.

2. Exceeding existing Prescribed Fire Burn Plan.

There may be prescribed fires where the implemented prescribed fire is unsuccessful. In these situations follow RM 18, chapter 9, to develop a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis. (Note special provisions applicable to wildland fire use on page 50, Chapter 4 of the Implementation Procedures Reference Guide.)

3. Air Quality and Smoke Management.

- a. Describe pertinent air quality issues.
- b. Develop a program of action to manage smoke that complies with the requirements of the Clean Air Act and any additional issues identified through the NEPA process. Include all potential measures and techniques to prevent or mitigate adverse smoke events. A detailed smoke management plan may be developed cooperatively with the state regulatory agency responsible for regulatory air quality management for each park and include in the appendix to the FMP or as an addendum. Describe any pertinent air quality issues, including:
  - i. Location of Class I airsheds.
  - ii. Description of pre-identified smoke sensitive areas.
  - iii. Local and regional smoke management restrictions and procedures.

E. Non-Fire Fuel Treatment Applications.

Describe the scope of non-fire fuel treatment activities related to fuel hazard reduction and the total fire management program. Include discussion on collaborative processes in planning priority setting, and implementation.

1. Mechanical treatment and other applications.

Describe the mechanical treatment program and include such items as:

- a. Describe annual activities to prepare for and implement the program (do not include copies of specific project plans).
- b. Equipment and seasonal use restrictions by management area or FMU, including restrictions due to weather, species sensitivity, or other concerns that may affect equipment use.
- c. Define the effects monitoring required. Include both short term and long term monitoring objectives, and any issues or concerns identified in related NEPA documents. Verify and monitor for the measurable objectives identified for non-fire applications, (see Section III, C, "Description of Fire Management Units"). Emphasize protocols and criteria needed to determine if objectives have been met. The full monitoring plan should be included as an appendix or addendum.

- d. Provide format for critiques of mechanical treatment projects.
  - e. Cost accounting.
  - f. Describe reporting and documentation requirements.
  - g. Annual planned project list.
- F. Emergency Rehabilitation and Restoration  
Reference post-fire emergency rehabilitation (stabilization) and restoration planning and implementation. Refer to the Interagency Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook. The plan for accomplishing burned area rehabilitation should be included in the Appendix.

## **V. ORGANIZATIONAL AND BUDGETARY PARAMETERS**

- A. Describe the organizational structure of the park fire management program and display a chart of each member's role and responsibility.
- B. FIREPRO Funding.
- C. Relate the fire management organization to the rest of the NPS unit's organizational structure.
- D. State that the park superintendent is responsible to periodically assess and certify by signature that continued management of wildland fire use actions is acceptable. The park superintendent under certain conditions may delegate this responsibility to another organizational level.
- E. Describe interagency coordination needed to implement the Fire Management Plan.
- F. List key interagency contacts by function.
- G. List and describe all fire-related agreements (put copies of all referenced agreements in the Appendix or Addendum, including equipment rental agreements and contract suppression and prescribed fire resources).

## **VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

- A. All units implementing fire use activities must develop short and long term monitoring programs to assess accomplishments and to determine effects of management activities on cultural and natural resources.
- B. The NPS Fire Monitoring Handbook is recommended as a source document providing monitoring procedures that meet NPS needs. Monitoring protocols must be reviewed and approved at the regional office level before receiving funding. Monitoring should, whenever possible, result in digital data including GIS-compatible data.
- C. Develop a fire monitoring plan as an appendix to the fire management plan (see RM-18, Chapter 11).

## **VII. FIRE RESEARCH**

- A. Summarize previous and ongoing fire research directly related to the NPS unit.
- B. From Cultural and Natural Resource Management Plans, summarize fire research needed to implement or refine the fire management program. Note other fire research needed but not included in the Resource Management Plan.

## **VIII. PUBLIC SAFETY**

- A. Describe all public safety issues and concerns (highways, developments, evacuation plans, etc.).
- B. Describe procedures for mitigating safety issues.

## **IX. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION**

- A. Describe public information capabilities and needs to implement the fire management program.
- B. Describe “step-up” public information activities and capabilities in response to escalating fire danger, fire activity, and/or public and media scrutiny.

## **X. PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE RESOURCES**

- A. Summarize Archeological/Cultural/Historic Resources requiring sensitive treatment or special protection.
  - Describe actions to prevent or mitigate negative impacts to these resources.
- B. Describe natural resources or features requiring special treatment or consideration in fire planning and project implementation (e.g. threatened or endangered species, riparian areas, visual air quality of important park scenic resources, etc.).
  - Describe actions to prevent or mitigate negative impacts to these resources.
- C. Describe developments, infrastructure, inholdings, and other improvements that require special consideration or protection.
  - Describe actions to prevent or mitigate negative impacts to these resources.

## **XI. FIRE CRITIQUES AND ANNUAL PLAN REVIEW**

Describe standards and procedures for project, program and Fire Management Plan reviews. Include time frames and responsible parties for each type of critique or review (see RM-18, Chapter 13).

## **XII. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION**

List all significant contributors and reviewers of the plan. List all individuals and organizations consulted during plan development.

### **XIII. APPENDICES**

- A. References cited.
- B. Definitions.
- C. Species lists.
- D. NEPA and NHPA compliance.
- E. Any other unit-specific supplemental information (require annual revision).
  - 1. Fire call-up list.
  - 2. Preparedness inventory.
  - 3. Cooperative agreements.
- F. Wildland and Prescribed Fire Monitoring Plan.
- G. Preattack plan.
- H. Long-term prescribed fire and hazard fuel reduction plan.
  - 1. Multi-year prescribed fire schedule.
  - 2. Hazard fuels reduction areas and schedule (include proposed treatment techniques).
- I. Fire Prevention Plan (see RM-18, Chapter 8).
- J. Rental Equipment Agreements.
- K. Contracts for Suppression and Prescribed Fire Resources.
- L. Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan.